

COTTAM & Co.
Ex S.S. "Formosa."
ANDERSON'S
WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
CHRISTYS' TWED CAPS,
COLLARS
(ALL SIZES AND SHAPES),
TRAVELLING TRUNKS,
G-2, G-2, G-2.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

"ODOL."
THE MEDICAL HALL,
DEUTSCHE APOTHEKE,
70, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

NEW SERIES NO. 417

日五初月七二十二號光

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

四種禮

號三十月八英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

BANKS.
THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,185,000
PAID-UP 650,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 Months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " 2 " 1 "
" 3 " 2 " 1 "

J. W. R. TAYLOR,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1896.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$ 5,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
A. MC CONACHIE, Esq.—Chairman.
St. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving, Esq., Kramer, Esq.,
G. B. Dodwell, Esq., D. R. Sasso, Esq.,
M. D. Eckel, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq.,
R. M. Gray, Esq., N. A. Sleb, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER:

Shanghai—J. P. WADE GARDNER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 15th February, 1896.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1896.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
H. Stolterfoht, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1896.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS \$800,000
RESERVE FUND \$325,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent.
" 6 " 3 " 2 " 1 "
" 3 " 2 " 1 "

T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1896.

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE:
I HAVE This Day commenced Business as a
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
W. SHEWAN.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1896.

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN, TANSAN.

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE
than any Water from similar Spas.
Sole Agents for HONGKONG and SOUTH OF CHINA—

603]

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT
FRESH DAIRY BUTTER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The product of the PRINCE OF WALES DAIRY COMPANY, Bombay, India. This BUTTER
is guaranteed PURE and of THE FINEST QUALITY.

In lbs. and lb. TIN.

RETAIL PRICE: \$1.50, 60c. and less.

THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,
CENTRAL MARKET.

J. TATAM,
PROPRIETOR.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1896.

INSURANCES.

EMPEROR ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

FIRE AND MARINE.

WE have This Day been appointed
AGENTS, and are prepared to accept
RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1896.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1894.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000

TOTAL FUNDS AND SECURITY \$1,480,000

NET ANNUAL FIRE PREMIA \$75,478

HAVING been appointed AGENTS of the
above Company we are prepared to accept
EUROPEAN and CHINESE RISKS
at CURRENT RATES.

HOLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1896.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to accept First
CLASS FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1896.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. \$633,333-33.

RESERVE FUND \$316,666-67

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUE MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHU, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1896.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1896.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SODA WATER MACHINE
with PLANT, by BRADY and HINCH-
CLIFFE.

PRICE—\$475.

Any reasonable offer will be considered.

The Machine may be seen at work daily
between 9 and 11 A.M., on application to the
QUARTERMASTER, Rifle Brigade, Murray
Barracks.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1896.

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG, No. 1,615.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY, the 13th
Instant, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brothers are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1896.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
USED FOR 20 YEARS.

WITH THE Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus
Rot and Dampproof.

Sole Agents for China,
SCHEELE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1896.

621

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

TANSAN, TANSAN.

This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent. more IRON CARBONATE
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Sole Agents for HONGKONG and SOUTH OF CHINA—

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In lbs. and lb. TIN.

RETAIL PRICE: \$1.50, 60c. and less.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1896.

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THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY,
CENTRAL MARKET.

J. TATAM,
PROPRIETOR.

H

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

**T. NAD'S
Announcements.**

WIRTH'S CIRCUS.

LOCATION—RECLAMATION,
WEST POINT.

STILL GREATER SUCCESS.
GRAND MATINEE.

SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock.

Doors Open at 2.

FOR CONVENIENCE OF SCHOOLS AND
FAMILIES.

HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
ANOTHER GREAT PROGRAMME.

NEW NUMBERS—NEW FEATURES.

LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!

PRICES AS USUAL.
BOOK SEATS during the day at BREWER'S
BOOK STORE.

WATCH FUTURE ANNOUNCEMENTS.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1284]

DIOCESAN SCHOOL AND ORPHANAGE.

SCHOOL DUTIES will be RESUMED on
MONDAY, the 17th instant.

For Terms for BOARDERS or DAY.

SCHOLARS apply to

THE HEADMASTER.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1285]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-

SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship
"DORIC."

The above Steamship having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

J. S. VAN BUREN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1286]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain Bathurst, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1283]

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY'S PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

PROPOSED SHIPMENTS FROM HONGKONG, 1896.

(Subject to Alteration.)

Monmouthshire, 1st Monday, 17th August.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO FOR UNITED

STATES AND CANADA AT THROUGH RATES.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

will be despatched hence for PORTLAND,

OREGON, and VICTORIA, (B.C.) via AMOY,

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA, on

MONDAY, the 17th August.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in QUADRUPPLICATE; and one Copy must be sent forward by the Steamer to the care of the GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., Portland, Oregon.

The S.S. "Monmouthshire" has Superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1280]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"MYRMIDON,"

Captain Gardner, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1285]



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,

ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN

PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

PEMBER GULF, CONTINENTAL and

AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"RAVENNA,"

Captain E. Street, carrying Her Majesty's Mails,

will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c.,

on THURSDAY, the 27th August, at Noon,

taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

This steamer connects at Bombay with the S.S. "Peninsular," leaving that Port on the 19th Sept.

for London direct.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,

and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4

P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1281]

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI, VIA SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"TAMSUI,"

Captain Pearce, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1285]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates

for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHENG,

TIENTSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the

YANGTZE.)

THE Company's Steamship

"DARDANUS,"

Captain Greco, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1286]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"KACHIDATE MARU,"

Captain Nagasaki, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1287]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Steamship

"SUNGKIAN,"

Captain C. B. N. Dodd, will be despatched

on TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1287]

"MOGLI," LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"GHAZEE,"

Captain Bailey, will be despatched as above

on or about WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1288]

AERATED WATERS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"RIOJUN MARU,"

will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Hongkong, 13th August, 1896. [1286]

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,

HONGKONG.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARSAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO.'S WATERS are

made under the constant supervision of a duly

qualified English Chemist and will bear compari-

son with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and

other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the

Manager.

Hongkong, 14th Aug., 1896. [1287]

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

AERATED WATERS.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896.

THE VENEZUELAN DIFFICULTY.

THE BRITISH CLAIMS COMBATED.

AN IMPORTANT BRIEF FILED.

WASHINGTON, July 20th.

The first part of a brief prepared by James J. Storrow, one of the counsel for Venezuela, in conjunction with Mr. Scruggs, the legal adviser of that Government, has just been completed and submitted for the consideration of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission. The brief is framed as an answer to the general summary of the British case as set out in the British Blue Book devoted to the Venezuelan dispute, and, like that, is an argument based upon the evidence obtained by the agents of the Governments interested.

The brief is regarded at the State Department as a most important contribution to the British-Venezuelan Question. Mr. Storrow devotes much of his brief to an attempt to extend the claim beyond actual occupation and applying the laws and facts as he finds them; he declares that they give no support to the British claim, but are specifically and affirmatively fatal to it.

Mr. Storrow then turns his attention to the Schomburgk line, against the running of which Venezuela objects, and he says that every British Ministry except that of Lord Salisbury recognized that it was monstrous and diplomatically indefensible upon such flimsy pretences to claim that the English notes called "the Dardanelles of the Orinoco," and offered to serve to lines which they declare would secure to Venezuela the undisputed possession of the mouth of the Orinoco.

Lord St. L's claim, however, says Mr. Storrow, grew every time he recurred to the subject, and he then proceeds to point out in great detail how, after Schomburgk's death, and forty years after his survey, the British Colonial Office discovered that all these maps were wrong and that Schomburgk's line went around by the head of the Coyunt, and compelled the engraver to change all of his maps to correspond, taking the Schomburgk line far westward from the original course. Says Mr. Storrow:—"This is really now the alteration of ancient landmarks and spoliation of records. It evidently deceived Lord Salisbury, who, on February 13th, accepted it to be the line surveyed by Sir R. Schomburgk in 1812. He did not survey this line in 1831, or any other year."

LONDON, July 21st.

The newspapers are very generally commenting upon the statement of the Venezuelan case made by James J. Storrow of the counsel for Venezuela in reply to the British statement by Sir Frederick Pollock. The general drift of the editorials is that England has little to fear from Mr. Storrow's statement.

The *Chronicle* (Liberal) says of the statement:—"It will be useless for England to underestimate its importance. Some portions of it are unanswerable."

LONDON, July 20th.

The *Daily News* (Liberal) has an editorial discussing the correspondence between the United States and British Governments on the subject of an arbitration treaty. In which it asks, "Why not embody the points of agreement already arrived at in the Olney-Salisbury negotiations in a treaty, trusting to the future for still further agreement? We are convinced that the Americans do not approve of Mr. Olney refusing the bill because he is unable to get the whole lot. It will be worth while for Lord Salisbury to make as many concessions as possible in order to attain such a desirable object."

The *Daily News* also publishes an interview on this subject with Right Hon. James Bryce, the Liberal member of Parliament for the South Division of Aberdeen, and the well-known author of "The American Commonwealth." Mr. Bryce thought the difficulties in the way of an agreement were in no way insurmountable. Lord Salisbury, he said, had been over-cautious and timid in the negotiations. He sees dangers that really do not exist. His proposal to exclude matters affecting the honour and integrity of the nation would seriously cripple the usefulness of a tribunal. Mr. Bryce thought that even territorial disputes might be submitted.

He would not say that he agreed with Mr. Olney or that he did not agree with Lord Salisbury, but he certainly thought Lord Salisbury had acted as though a general scheme of arbitration, and not one solely between England and the United States, was being arranged. Mr. Bryce thinks the proposal of a Joint Commission of Arbitration for the Venezuelan dispute would find a solution even of the settled lands in question. He believes that the Presidential contest will not delay or prevent the conclusion of a treaty; but still, he would like to see Lord Salisbury push the negotiations.

The *Chronicle* says:—"Without desiring to appear in the least as an alarmist, we believe that the optimist views prevailing here as to the settlement of the Venezuelan dispute are not shared by official circles in the United States."

THE BUDA PESTH CONFERENCE.

The International Telegraph Conference at Buda Pesth, having postponed until the next Conference several important points relating to the vocabulary, as well as the German proposal for uniform European tariffs, was able to make more rapid progress with the business on the programme. The Conference, says the Vienna correspondent of an American daily, has been concerned with three questions. First of all there is the proposal of the German Telegraph Administration to charge telegrams in Europe as uniformly as possible, fixing the maximum charges for service between countries bordering on each other, and between those which lie further apart. The proposed rates would, in the majority of the cases, be lower than the present ones. This has been the object of the German Administration for the last twenty years, and the grounds on which most States have hitherto opposed the scheme are chiefly financial. It is also proposed by several Administrations that the system of counting words shall be the same in transmarine as in European messages, so that a word in transmarine telegrams consisting of fifteen letters would be counted as one word, as also would a group of five figures. Finally, the Conference had to decide whether a certain resolution passed by the last International Conference in Paris in 1890 should be continued. This resolution provided that the words of telegrams couched in a prearranged code should be taken from the code or list of words drawn up by the Internal Bureau of the Berlin Telegraph Administration. So many objections have since been raised that the Conference is forced to consider the point in detail. The Conference decided to let the question of the Official Vocabulary stand over.

AT LAST!

The powers that be in the flourishing capital of French Indo-China have at last been induced to believe that the cattle plague has been stamped out of this colony, and they have therefore very kindly withdrawn the order prohibiting the importation of cattle from Hongkong, as the following letter from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce clearly shows:—

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Hongkong, 13th August, 1896.
Dear Sir,—Under date of the 11th inst., the Colonial Secretary has addressed the following letter to this Chamber:—

"With reference to my letter No. 672 of the 2nd May, I am directed to inform you that I learn from the Consul for France that the prohibition of the importation of cattle into Indo-China from Hongkong has been withdrawn."

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
R. CHAPERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

The Editor,
Hongkong Telegraph.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13th.
M. Nitrovo, the Russian Minister to Japan, died here suddenly to-day.

NEW YORK, July 12th.
The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, of Brooklyn, with contents, was destroyed by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at \$150,000; insurance, \$60,000. Cause unknown.

BERLIN, July 13th.
While the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*, having Emperor William on board, and the German cruiser *Gefion* were lying at anchor in the Lyse Fjord, Norway, on Saturday, the French steamer *General Chasse* went aground off Flora. The Emperor sent the *Gefion* to pull off the French vessel, which she succeeded in doing to-day.

BRUSSELS, July 13th.
Complete returns of the election of members of the Chamber of Representatives show 105 Clericals, 18 Liberals and 20 Socialists chosen. This gives the Clericals a majority of fifty-eight.

LOWD, July 12th.
The All England championship tennis tournament was continued at Wimbledon to-day. In the second round Larwood, the American player, defeated Hough, and Casatelli defeated Foster. In the doubles the Risley brothers beat Mahoney and Larwood.

NEW YORK, July 13th.
Cornelius Vanderbilt was somewhat improved this morning. His physician, after consultation, issued the following bulletin:—

"9.30 a.m.—Mr. Vanderbilt passed an entirely satisfactory night, and is doing well this morning."

CAIRO, July 13th.
Complete returns of the election of members of the Chamber of Representatives show 105 Clericals, 18 Liberals and 20 Socialists chosen. This gives the Clericals a majority of fifty-eight.

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NEW YORK, July 13th.
The All England tennis championship tournament at Wimbledon Mahoney beat Eaves (6-2, 6-2, 11-9) in the final.

BERLIN, July 14th.
Frans Tenbach, the celebrated artist, has been granted a divorce, with costs, from his wife, who was the Countess von Molkte. It is said that it is desired to treat direct with the banks without intermediaries, suggests that it is possible that the chief aim of Li's tour is to get a loan on cheap terms.

Pierre Loti's American horse *Mafolofan* placed large orders for cannon and Cockerells at Hoerstel and Liege, and also asked the Cockerells to establish in China a steel foundry pendant and an original drawing.

CAIRO, July 14th.
There were 354 fresh cases of cholera in Cairo yesterday, and 334 deaths from the disease.

LOWD, July 13th.
Intense heat prevailed to-day throughout the southern portion of Great Britain and in France and Germany. In London the mercury marked 80 degrees in the shade and 105 in the sun. In Paris the heat was greater, and it was found necessary to close many workshops.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Times* says that the papers there state that Li Hung-chang placed large orders for cannon and Cockerells at Hoerstel and Liege, and also asked the Cockerells to establish in China a steel foundry managed by Belgians.

ROME, July 14th.

The Marquis di Rudini has reconstructed the Italian Ministry by the selection of Vicente Venosti as Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Lusitano as Minister of the Treasury, General Pelotti as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and Signor Princetti as Minister of Public Works. Otherwise the personnel of the Cabinet remains as before, the Marquis di Rudini retaining the premiership and the Ministry of the Interior, Admiral Brini the Ministry of Marine, Signor Branca the Ministry of Finance, Signor Giacardi the Ministry of Agriculture, Signor Costa the Ministry of Justice, and Signor Giaquinto the Ministry of Public Instruction.

GLASGOW, July 15th.

A steam yacht which is being built here for Eugene Higgins of New York was launched this afternoon. The craft, which is to be one of the most sumptuous of its kind, cost and to cost \$100,000, is to be of 1500 tons register and to have a guaranteed speed of sixteen and a half knots an hour. Mr. Higgins is a member of the New York Yacht Club, and is the owner of the twin-screw steam yacht *Varna*.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 15th.

Cablegrams received here to-day from Cuba confirm the truth of the story of the killing of General Jose Macero, brother of General Antonio Macero, the Cuban insurgent leader. From the cablegrams received, the killing of Macero was nothing more or less than cold-blooded murder.

It further appears that a race war has broken out in the insurgent ranks between the whites and the blacks, and that the shooting of Macero is the first incident of this unfortunate conflict.

Since the arrival in Cuba of General Calixto Garcia, that leader and Macero have not been friendly. Macero resented the superior authority conferred upon Garcia by the Cuban Junta in New York, and Garcia has been determined to assert his rank. When the last cargo from the steamer *Three Friends* was landed on the coast near Juragua, Macero marched to the sea-board with 150 men and took possession of the arms and ammunition.

At the same time he seized all the arms and ammunition.

He was captured, shot to death by men who, it was asserted, were from his own army. The trouble between blacks and whites has been further accentuated by the recent shooting by General Gomez, after a court-martial, of Manuel Gonzalez, provisional secretary, his secretary and several subordinates, for the shortage of \$5,000 or more in the cattle tax funds. Gonzalez and the other men shot by Gomez were negroes.

LOWD, July 15th.

Sir Donald A. Smith, the Canadian statesman and capitalist, was to-day invested at Windsor Castle as a Knight-Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Lord Salisbury, on behalf of the Queen, has invited Li Hung-chang, who is now in Paris, to visit England at the nation's expense. Li Hung-chang has accepted the invitation and will stay in England for a month. He will be lodged in a mansion, probably in Carleton House terrace.

Morton Frewen has a long letter in the *Times* this morning in defence of the American silverites, in which he says:—"If nothing but war is held by the financial purists to justify the expansion of specie payments, we may rely upon it that in the present summer of millions of American citizens a pretext for war will be discovered." Mr. Frewen is the

letter also condemns the imprudence of British newspapers in denouncing savages and socialists as the very statesmen with whom "later on we may be required to conduct diplomatic relations."

NEW YORK, July 15th.
William Brady, manager of "Jim" Corbett, was yesterday, by a decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court directed to pay to August Daly \$50 for each of 125 infractions on Daly's play "Under the Gaslight," up to October, 1893. Brady and Corbett presented the play "After Dark," which Daly contested was an infringement on "Under the Gaslight." After that date the railroad scene in "After Dark" was entirely changed and was no longer similar to that in "Under the Gaslight." It was to this special scene in "After Dark" that Daly objected and sued Brady.

WASHINGTON, July 15th.

Li Hung-chang at Moscow and Berlin furnish a curious example of the continued fascination which China appears to exercise over the minds of European statesmen. Here we have the representative of a conquered empire, whose armies suffered defeat on every occasion when they met the enemy, and whose Government was compelled to purchase peace by ceding territory and by paying a heavy indemnity, treated with exaggerated respect and deference; while the distinguished officer who represents the victors in the strife is left in the comparative shade.

"Of course the conventional answer is that all this is part of the policy by which Russia and her friends mean to exact concessions from the Chinese Government. But is this device likely to accomplish its object? That it should be successful it is necessary to suppose (1) that Li will attach to these outward signs of regard the value which it is hoped he may see in them, and (2) that his personal influence is sufficient to make his appreciation of them operative.

"Li has had 35 years of intimate experience of foreign policies in China. He has gauged the sincerity of European nations, and has marked well the objects and ambitions which direct their policy; and it is not too much to say that he has a profound distrust of a very large majority of them. At the conclusion of the war he threw himself into the arms of Russia and France, not from any love for those countries, but in order to save the Liaotung Peninsula, being perfectly well aware at the same time that a *geld großer* would be demanded from his Government. If the secret history of recent diplomacy in Peking could be written it would be found that it was not from any sense of the services rendered to China, but in obedience to the application of pressure, and to threats of the employment of force, that the Chinese Government was induced to accede to the subsequent demands of the two allies. Gratitude finds no place in Chinese policy, and if the receptions accorded to Li at Moscow and Berlin have any effect, it will be to induce him to believe that the outer barbarians are still suppliants before the throne of the Son of Heaven—barbarian which is so congenial to the majority of the Emperor's advisers that it is sure of a ready acceptance, and is equally sure to prompt a revival of the haughty contempt for foreigners which marked Chinese policy prior to the war.

"But even supposing that Li were willing to accept these civilities at the value set upon them by their professed, what power has he of giving effect to his views? It is well known that since his transference from the Viceroyalty of Chihli to Peking his influence has been on the wane, and to those who are behind the scenes his appointment to Europe has seemed a very doubtful compliment. His enemies are numerous and high-placed, and the failure of his naval and military preparations during the late war has given them the whip-hand over him.

"As a statesman grown old in the service of his country, and as a man of marked ability, Li deserves to have every respect shown to him, but both in Moscow and Berlin respect has degenerated into excessive and unreasoning deference. It is to be hoped that as the great Chinaman travels westward a truer and, after all, a more effective attitude will be adopted towards him."

"To most of us, says the *North China Daily News* in the course of a leader on the above subject, Professor Douglas will seem in this letter to have hit the nail on the head, and there was a general feeling of relief among English men—and not only Englishmen—in Shanghai, when Reuter telegraphed that the Envoy's reception in England had been of the simplest nature. There is one point in the letter which seems to us a little doubtful; we are not at all sure that the failure of his naval and military preparations during the late war has given his influence with the Empress-Dowager, who is the real ruler of China, is understood to be as great as ever. He stood by her when she made the boy whom we recognize as Kuang Hui Emperor head of the State; and she continues to stand faithfully by him. His great wealth enables him to buy off the opposition of the Censors, and his family alliances all over China are only buttresses to his position. He is almost the only Chinaman in a high position who knows anything about foreign politics; and we see no reason to believe that when he returns to China he will be an extinct volcano. Had he made an trip to the West before the war, we foreigners in China would have taken more interest in his movements, and have been less repelled by the adulation that has been lavished upon him in one or two of the Courts that he has visited; but we know that he is in reality mainly responsible for the defeat of China by Japan. If the money that he spent in defensive preparations had been honestly spent, if he had taken to heart and acted on the counsels of his foreign advisers, the result of the war would have been very different. The best published appreciation in our language of Li's character is to be found in Valentine Chirol's *Far Eastern Question*; no one who reads that can doubt that our Government is right in not receiving the Grand Secretary with the extraordinary honours that were shown him in Germany. The *Times* itself, in a leading article on the 24th of June, deprecates his being treated with anything more than the courtesy and the hospitality which we would accord to any other Oriental of distinction coming to England in the course of his travels; and concludes by saying that "it is probable that the kind of reception he will meet with here will impress him quite as much as the gorgeous pageants of Moscow and the military spectacles of Berlin. He knows us, and he knows that we know him, and he will respect us all the more for refusing to pretend to over-value him and his country."

The *Times* repeats, as we learnt by telegram yesterday morning, the story that one of the main objects of Li's visit to the West is to get the consent of the Treaty Powers to the tariff being doubled. There is no doubt that China, as we have pointed out several times, wants the money; and if the Central Government has to rely for it on the Provincial authorities, it will be raised in the most unsatisfactory and wasteful manner, and the extraction of it will be accompanied by risings of more or less importance all over the country. The import trade could stand the doubling of the tariff if it was accompanied by the abolition of all internal taxation on foreign goods. This is, adds our Shanghai morning paper, a good working maxim. Sir Claude Macdonald has in his pigeon holes on his desk a long list of items which should be put into the bill; and on condition of their being liquidated we should accede to what China asks. It is our interest to keep China at least strong enough to preserve her own integrity; it is not our interest to see

her partitioned; and if we do not help her to raise enough money to pay her way, she will break up. If we can get sufficient guarantees that our just claims will be fairly met, and that the increased revenue we are asked to help her collect will be properly spent, the Shanghai paper thinks we should agree to her request, and it cites the fact that for much less pressing reasons we have consented to Japan's increasing her tariff.

Bangkok business remains at a complete standstill, and no quotable figure can be given.

Cool nights from Japan ports continue weak.

Several fresh transsections are on record at \$1.10 per ton for this port and \$1.75 per ton for Singapore.

There is no fresh feature of interest to report in regard to Newchwang business excepting, perhaps, that recent floods at that port have rendered the probability of renewed chartering even more doubtful than heretofore. We can give any reliable quotations. "On time" a couple of charters are reported, the steamer *Nord*, for the Okotsk Sea trade, charter to commence at Shanghai. Tonnage is offering in superabundance, but there is absolutely no speculative demand, not even on the lowest imaginable basis, and whatever is being done is for actual requirements only.

SHIPPI NG AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

French (*Sydney*) 15th Inst.

Tacoma (*Bramar*) 15th Inst.

Indian (*Catherine Anne*) 18th Inst.

Canadian (*Empress of India*) 25th Inst.</

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Hongkong, 6th July, 1896. [144]

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1896. [1256]

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THE Steamer

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Captain Blake, will be despatched for the above

PORT TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1896. [1273]

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"KACHIDATE MARU."

Captain Nagasaki, will be despatched as above

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For Freight, apply to

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Agents.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1896. [1257]

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL

(To follow the S.S. *Stratford*)

THE Steamship

"GLAMORGANSHIRE."

Captain Vyvyan, will be despatched for the above

Port on or about the 15th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1896. [1293]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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THE Company's Steamship

"PROMETHEUS."

Captain Day, will be despatched as above on

MONDAY, the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1896. [1253]

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1896. [1267]

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Hongkong, 8th August, 1896. [1297]

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1896. [1274]

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